Fair to-day; cloudy to-morrow; fresh

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BOROUGH BANK HEAD IN JAIL

MAXWELL, GOW AND CAMPBELL | fendants. ALL INDICTED.

Photographed and Measured-The President Unable to Give \$39,000 Ball -Ten Indictments in All-Three Other Men Likely to Be Arrested To-day.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of the Borough Bank, handed down yesterday indictments against William Gow, a director and the majority stockholder in the bank; Howard Maxwell, the president, and Arthur D. Campbell, the cashier.

There are two blanket indictments charging grand largeny in the first degree. In one of these Gow and Maxwell are named jointly and in the other Gow, Maxwell and Campbell. Each of the larceny indictments is on two counts. In another blanket injointly with forgery in the third degree. There are three misdemeanor indictments against Gow, alleging overdrafts on his account in the Borough Bank.

Summed up, there are five indictments against Gow, two for grand largeny and two for grand largeny and one for forger; and two against Campbell, one charging forgery and the other larceny, making ten indictments in all.

The three were arraigned before Judge L. L. Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn. Gow was bailed out in \$27,500 and Campbell in \$20,000. Maxwell was unable to raise the \$30,000 fixed in his case and he was locked up in Raymond Street Jail.

Indictments against three other men in the Borough Bank case will, it is expected, be handed down this morning. It is understood that two of these men are officials of the bank and one a customer.

The indictments were handed down by the Grand Jury at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. An Italian stabbing case was being tried before Judge Fawcett at that time and he adjourned it. Cashier Campbell had een hanging around the corridor for an our or more. He had been shadowed by the District Attorney's detectives and apparently knew that he would be wanted the course of the day. He had been up a reater part of the night making arrange-

Detectives Gloster and Duane of the Prooklyn Central Office found him near the sitrance to the District Attorney's office. A lawyer from Stephen Baldwin's office ccompanied him into the court room.

Campbell is about 37 years old, but looks ounger. He was stylishly dressed and apcared to be at his ease, smiling once or wice at the detectives who were with him. You are indicted on a charge of forgery in the third degree. What have you to say it?" was the question put by the clerk

"Not guilty," replied Campbell in a low

The same plea was entered in the larceny harge. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 on each harge. From the court room the detectives led

ampbell around to Police Headquaters. here he was obliged to be photographed nd measured by the Bertillon system. Maxwell was over in his New York office

when he heard of the action taken by the Grand Jury. He started at once for the County Court building. Two detectives who had been watching him had in the meantime lost the trail and they also started at a hot clip for the County Court building. The detectives got there first and they were fuming in the corridor when in walked Mr. Maxwell, with his counsel, Isaac R. Oeland. Both detectives jumped forward at once, and Mr. Maxwell before he could get into the District Attorney's office was started for Police Headquarters. There he also was photographed and measured.

While Maxwell was at Headquarters Gow appeared with another set of detectives. His name, age, business, &c., were officially jotted down and then he was turned over to the photographer and the man with the Bertillon tape.

Gow, who is 45 years old, showed abso utely no feeling during the proceedings. Maxwell, on the other hand, took the humiliation deeply. He moved about as though he were in a daze, spoke in a broken voice and had absolutely nothing to ery, even to Gow, beyond answering the questions that were put to him.

Gow was arraigned first. The court room was packed, although it was almost 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"William Gow," called the clerk. Mr. Gow stood up and listened without a trace of emotion to the five indictments against him. To each he pleaded not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Elder asked that the bail be fixed at \$10,000 for each felony charge and \$2,500 for each misdemeanor charge.

Mr. Littleton said that the bail should not be made excessive. His client, he declared. was under moral obligations to remain in the community. He was also under property obligations as he had delivered up every cent he possessed in the world to strengthen the bank.

The Court fixed the bail named by the District Attorney. Then Littleton protested against the measuring and photo-

graphing of his client. "For some reason," said Mr. Littleton, "the Police Department of the city saw fit during my absence to take my glient to the Central Office and take his picture for the rogues' gallery and subject him to humiliations to which no man ought to be subjected until he has been proved guilty. How these warrants could have fallen into the hands of the Police Department is some thing that I don't know. They did not arrest Mr. Gow. No warrant was served. ndered him to the District Attorney's office. While I am away they come and kidnen him and take him to the Police Headquarters. I don't understand why a man who in the eyes of the law is presumed to be

innocent should be humiliated in this way." Mr. Littleton called upon Judge Fawcett estigate. Assistant District Attorney Elder said that inasmuch as the hearing was for the purpose of fixing bail he would re-frain from saying anything about the matter to which Mr. Littleton referred. He didn't know that the department had gone outside of its authority in this matter, but he was willing to let Mr. Littleton have his say.

Maxwell in answering the charges against After all, Unifert's the Sectal

was pale and stood with one arm leaning on a chair, apparently for support. He entered the same plea as the other de-

"This man," said Maxwell's lawyer, "has put up every dollar he possesses to secure the bank. The collateral which the bank holds is far in excess of any claim which the bank may have on him. He has absolutely stripped himself to protect the insti-

Judge Fawcett, refused however, to consider any smaller bail than \$10,000 for each felony charge. Gow's counsel put up \$7,500 in cash, the amount covering the misdemeanor charges, and Artemus Ward, partner in the advertising business, put up real estate to cover the rest. Campbell's bail was furnished by his father-inlaw, Delamater Danton, and his mother.

The larceny charge against Maxwell and Gow concerns the \$250,000 which was bor- new 3 per cent. short term certificates of rowed from the Oriental Bank on September 39, 1907. It is charged that a note was given for this money signed "The Borough Bank, per H. Maxwell." This note, it is alleged, was drawn without the knowledge dictment Maxwell and Campbell are charged of the board of directors, and the money turned over to the International Trust cates were made to-day, but just what Company, of which Gow was one of the moving spirits, to be used in making up its \$1,000,000 of capital and subscribed surplus which it had to have before it could open

The larceny indictment in which Gow. three for overdrafts; three against Maxwell. | Maxwell and Campbell are involved concerns the check for \$145,000 that was charged on the Borough Bank's books against the estate account of Carrie McGuire and used for the same purpose.

The forgery charge against Campbell and Maxwell accuses them of falsely reporting to the Banking Department on June 6, 1907, total overdrafts of only \$201.55 instead of the actual amount of about

Gow in the misdemeanor charges is accused of having drawn out of the Borough Bank on January 2, 1907, \$50,000, which was \$24,499.32 in excess of the sum which he had on deposit. On January 48, it is alleged, he drew out \$10,000, making the amount of his withdrawals exceed his deposits by \$34,701.80, and finally, on October 4, 1907, it is charged, he drew out \$73,001. making his overdrafts exceed his deposits by \$72,372.65.

The combined maximum penalties for the crimes of which Gow is accused amount o twenty-three years imprisonment; those of which Campbell is accused, fifteen years, and those of which, Maxwell is accused, wenty-five years.

BOY VIOLINIST BARRED.

Richard Burgin Not Allowed to Play With Volpe Orchestra.

The Volpe Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert last night in Carnegie Hall before a large audience. Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, was the soloist and he was forced to respond to several encores. Two selections from "Peer Gynt" were given in memory of Edward Grieg, and were received enthusiastically, the audience demanding a repetition. Other pieces on the programme were Mozart's symphony in E flat major. Beethoven's overture "Leonora." the concerto in D minor by Lalo and the overture "Romeo and Juliet" by Tschaikowsky

that he would be prosecuted by the society Richard Burgin, the violinist, of 1576 Madison avenue, who is under 16, was allowed to take part in the concert. Burgin says that he is not quite 18, but that he has a union card and should be allowed to play. Mr. Volpe told the boy to go home. He burst out crying when he heard the concert start without him.

On Wednesday night young Burgin was arrested for stealing a book from the Lexington avenue branch of the Public Library. When he was arraigned in the Ct.lldren's Court yesterday he said that he was ignorant of library customs in this country and that he had kept the book until it was long overdue without knowing it.

The boy's father said in court that he had spent every cent he had to give the boy a musical education and that now Richard was the sole support of the family. The boy pleaded guilty by advice of counsel and Justice Wyatt paroled him in the custody of his father, but told him that if he attempted to play at the concert to-night the Children's society would interfere.

DAYTON MARRIAGE ANNULLED Because Arthur Dayton, Once Divorced,

Violated Court's Decree. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Suprem Court Justice Mills, at White Plains, to-day annulled the marriage of Arthur and Lula F. Dayton on the ground that Dayton was a divorced man and that his former wife was still living when he married again in this

The Daytons lived in Peekskill and were married on Feb. 14, 1904. Marital differences arose and Mrs. Dayton learned of her husband's former marriage and divorce. The decree forbade Dayton to remarry during

the lifetime of his first wife. As the first Mrs. Dayton was still alive and the marriage had taken place in this State, Mrs. Dayton brought suit to annul on the ground that Dayton could not legally remarry without the permission of the

BACKS UP HOWARD GOULD.

Helen Mer Gives Testimony About Kathe rine Clemmons and Col. Cody.

Supreme Court.

Miss Helen Mer, a brilliantly dressed person, was examined yesterday at the office of Lawyer David McClure, at 22 William street, as a witness in connection with the suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould against Howard Gould.

Mr. Gould had represented to the Supreme Court that Miss Mer would testify that Mrs. Gould before she was married had been intimate with William F. Cody, sometimes known as Buffalo Bill. Howard Gould says that his wife concealed this from

him.

Miss Mer is a vaudeville entertainer by profession. She was examined by A. R. Watson of Nicoll. Anable & Limday, counsel for Gould, and testified, it was said, to the state of facts alleged by Mr. Gould. Counsel for Mrs. Gould spent almost three hours trying to break down her testimate. hours trying to break down her testimony but the best he could do was, as he said him self afterward, "to get, her rather wabbly It is understood that Miss Mer and Miss Clem were thrown together in a profes

sional way.

The testimony will be filed in a few days, but will be sealed by order of the referee, although the suit is not for a divorce, but

him spoke scarcely above a whisper. He \$30,000,000 BID FOR NEW 3S

BESIDES \$25,000,000 EXPECTED FROM SYNDICATE HERE.

ne Shipments Made by the Treasury Yesterday-No Objection to Redeeming Notes When Need for Them Passes-Bidders for Panama Bonds Holding Off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The feeling in Secretary Cortelyou declined to disclose.

The demand for the certificates of indebtedness has been very brisk and the Treasury authorities are highly pleased with the character of the applications received and the nature of the inquiries that have been directed to the Department. It is believed that the applications already received foot up something like \$30,000,000 exclusive of the \$25,000,000 which is expected to be taken by the New York ayndicate, but what proportion of this amount has already been shipped cannot be learned.

The inquiries which are being received the record single day's run of her sister

celerity with which it is afforded. An officer of the Children's society saw to rest on his announcement of last Sunday Mr. Volpe before the concert and told him | night; but he did not hesitate to say that There was the best possible

funds to build up cash reserves.

One high Treasury official remarked this afternoon that a wrong impression had been created by the announcement from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency a fortnight ago that no statement would be given out from that office henceforth in regard to failed banks. This announcement, the official said, had perhaps caused some persons to believe that the situation was worse than it was, while the fact is that very few banks have failed and several of those which in a moment of panic have closed their doors have been found to be perfectly solvent and have re sumed operations.

It is expected that the principal bids for Panama Canal bonds will be withheld until the last moment; that is, until the end of this month. It has been customary for the large financiers of the country who buy Government bonds to withhold their sealed proposals until the last moment in order that they may be governed by current market conditions and so that there may be no possibility of a "leak" in regard to the amount of their bids.

The new 3 per cent. certificate of indebtedness is in appearance not unlike an ordinary bank note. It is of the same size and is printed on distinctive paper. The certificate pears on the left hand side of its face a portrait of Alexander Hamilton and the words, "This certifies that the United States of America will pay to the bearer 350 in gold one year from date," appear prominently on the obverse side. The

certificates are dated November 20, 1907. The Secretary of the Treasury said this to the subscriptions from individuals many of the national bank depositories, especially in the crop moving section of the South and West, are availing themselves of the opportunity to purchase the certificates, receive a large portion of the proceeds as a deposit upon approved security and increase their circulation to the amount of the registered certificates, in the dis-

cretion of the Secretary. The beneficial results of this increase in at points where most needed, and the Gov

MORE GOLD FROM LONDON. Understood a Million Pounds Starts To-day

the market here seriously because a quite

The money market continues to be deeply

interested in the reports of negotiations

prepared to loan gold against the new

acceptance. The most authoritative ac-

would be prepared to send gold to the Bank

This was accomplished on the nautical

to London during the past week

what to believe.

has been reached yet.

twenty-five knots an hour

on the preceding days of the trip.

States.

six knots.

goods later.

-A Chance of French Help Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is understood that

fully another million pounds in gold will go to the United States to-morrow, but nothing positive regarding the amount can be learned. The prospective shipment does not affect

the Treasury Department to-day in regard to the financial situation was wholly optimistic and there were many expressions of confidence that the most acute stage has already been reached and is now being passed. This feeling was induced, no doubt, by the fact that some of the indebtedness, which are almost as much of the nature of currency as of bonds, have actually been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of November 20. Considerable shipments of the certifiamount or to what individuals or cities

at the Treasury Department from bankers | ship, the Lusitania, coming westward by who are contemplating subscriptions to the certificates have to do largely with the manner of payment, the issue of bank currency on the certificates as security and the means of retiring that circulation when necessary The currency act passed by Congress at the last session provides for a maximum of retirement of \$9,000,000 of bank currency in each month, but there is a paragraph in the law which specifically excepts from the application of this limit such currency as is proposed to be issued on the short term certificates of indebtedness now being floated by the Secretary of the Treasury Bankers are assured that when the present crisis has passed and the need for a large volume of currency is no longer felt there will be no serious obstacle to the retirement of bank currency in any appropriate

Secretary Cortelyou is trying to effect the shipment of certificates to applicants whose subscriptions are approved with the least possible delay. The reason for this is that he wishes to avoid a withdrawal of money from circulation for more than a day or so at a time. and also, of course, because the effectiveness of the proposed means of relief depends to a large extent upon the

The Secretary said to-day that he must refrain from discussing the plans of the Treasury Department in detail, preferring the situation was now decidedly encouraghe said, for the success of the bond and certificate schemes. The Secretary was asked to make a statement in regard to the published story that he would visit some sort of punishment on New York banks for having (according to the story) hoarded

Mr. Cortelyou said he was not denying stories of any sort which may be affoat at this time, but he did not mind saving that he had never made any such statement as the one ascribed to him. The Secretary is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the New York banks and he and th other Treasury officials have several times commented on the confidence which the public generally reposes in the national banks of the country. They feel that this

confidence is justified.

evening that subscriptions to the 3 per cent. certificates were being received in large numbers and that the issue was already a most successful one. In addition

circulation will be promptly felt, especially ernment will be enabled to make its collections and expenditures in such manner as not to be a disturbing factor in business

HAAN'S Restaurant, Purk Row Bldg

HALF CASH TO BE LEFT HERE

SCRIPTIONS TO THE THREES.

Hoarding by Banks in the Interior, of Which Many Instances Have Come to Light, Not to Be Assisted-No Overtures From Bank of France for the Notes.

England gained £268,000 on balance to-day. it was understood that in the local sub-It is stated that Germany shipped £2,500,000 scriptions to the \$100,000,000 loan certificates only one-half of the amount subscribed by banks here would be called for by the Treasury Department in the immediate between the United States and the Bank future. Previously it had been expected of France, but in view of the conflicting character of the stories nobody knows that practically all of the New York payments would be transferred to the interior The version that the Bank of France is in order to put in circulation more real money in the localities where the circula-Treasury certificates, however, finds little tion of the so-called Roosevelt currency count points to the contrary, but it is stated is most active. It became known also that the governors of the Bank of France that the same general practice will prevail in all reserve cities.

of England for reexport to the United LONDON, Nov. 22.-The Times save it is highly probable that the Bank of France will allow limited withdrawals of gold for New York against commercial bills, although apparently no definite decision MAURETANIA DOES A. STUNT. Beats the Single Day's Record of the Lusitania - In Before Noon To-day. The newest and biggest Cunarder, Maure tania, according to a despatch received yesterday by Vernon H. Brown from her mmander, Capt. Pritchard, has beaten

day ended at noon yesterday, covering twenty-four hours and about fifty minutes. The run was 624 miles, or at the rate of about to secure additional circulation. The despatch said that the Mauretania at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was 529 miles from Sandy Hook. Mr. Brown said she probably would dock about 11 o'clock this morning. Very heavy weather and

the inexperience of her stokers with turbine boilers prevented her from doing her beet That she was able to reel off a record day when the weather was propitious, even with her untrained force below decks, in-

dicates that she will be able to deliver the There is no doubt in the minds of the representatives of the line here that she is a bit better than the Lusitania. Therefore the Tyne may gloat over the Clyde.

LUSITANIA HAS NEW RECORD Beats Her Time to the Eastward by About Half an Hour.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 21.-The Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, from New York, November 16, arrived off Daunt's Rock at 8 o'clock to-night. A gale and high sea prevented her from

landing her passengers or mails here and she proceeded for Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.-The Cunard steamship Ivernia, which arrived from Boston

to-day, reports the worst weather on the Atlantic for years. She received two wireless messages from

the Mauretania reporting the storm. The Lusitania has beaten her record to the eastward by about half an hour. Her time is four days twenty-two hours and about twenty minutes. The head gales which delayed her sister ship, the Mauretania, in her flight to the westward helped the Lusitania along a bit.

ROOSEVELT IN NO DANGER. nspectors Decide There Was No Cause for Alarm on Mississippi River Trip.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 21.-United States Steamboat Inspectors Waltz and Hodge of Memphis, who yesterday began the trial of the officers and crew of the steamer Dick Fowler, charged with reckless navigation on the occasion of President Roosevelt's trip down the Mississippi River on October 3, have returned a verdict of not

The charge was preferred by Capt. Vanduser of the Government steamer Lily. one of the boats which escorted the President down the river, and President Roose velt sent a personal telegram to the inspectors ordering the license of the Fowler's master revoked instantly. Later steamboat men who were near and saw the alleged recklessness of the Fowler's crew declared that the boat was safely navigated and that Mr. Roosevelt was a victim of apprehension where there was no cause. To-day's decision seems to bear out this view of the case.

The Cairo delegation to Memphis had chartered and was on the Dick Fowler when the recklessness is alleged to have been committed.

BIG GERMAN FIRM SUSPENDS. Many Minor Failures Also, All Due to the Tightness of Money.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Hamburg, Nov. 21.—The great Altona firm of J. F. C. Moeller & Co., wax bleachers, have stopped payment. They enjoyed a credit of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 Several German banks and English firms

are affected. The firm's liabilities are put at \$2,230,000 and the assets at \$250,000. The failure is indicative of the increasing strain on the German financial and commercial world. Scores of minor failures are occurring. largely owing to the inability of traders i money at the present unpreced

rates. Ultraconservatism is everywhere apparent in financial and industrial matters. CHILD DEAD ON SIDEWALK. Left Home to Play-Trieyele Upset, but Maybe a Wagon Hit Him.

Edmund Gue, three years old, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of his home at 301 West 137th street last night. His tricycle, overturned was near by. Dr. E. Brunor of 2543 Eighth avenue, to whose drug store the body was carried, said that the child's neck was broken and he might have been pitched over the handle bars of the tricycle. The police of the West 125th street station thought the boy had been hit by a passing wagon.

The boy left home to play about an hour before his body was found.

PRINCETON STUDENT KILLED.

AND PERHAPS MORE, ON SUB-

equal amount is expected to arrive in Lonion within a few days, and the Bank of Among the banks in this city vesterday

> The subscriptions by New York banks now aggregate \$20,000,000 at least. Subscriptions to this amount were made by banks which agreed to join the \$25,000,000 syndicate organized before it became known that the certificates would be accepted as security for circulation. Some of the banks which had agreed to join this syndicate had previously taken out circulation to the amount of their capital, that is, had taken out circulation to the maximum amount, so that these institutions are unable to secure by taking out additional circulation the advantages accruing to banks that are under their ciroulation limit. It was recognized that these banks might well be relieved from subscriptions to the certificates in view of the fact that many other banks no doubt will be glad to subscribe for them in order

> Among the banks which have subscribed for the certificates, for instance, is the Chemical National. This institution has never put out a national bank note and has been unique in this respect among the larger banks of the city. No intimation was given to the effect that the Chemical intends to take out circulation now, but in case the bank so desires it may issue bank notes to the amount of \$3,000,000. The capital of the bank was increased from \$300,000 to \$3,000,000 soon after the enactment of the last Congress which put a limit of 10 per cent. of the capital on the amount a national bank can loan to any one person or association.

> In some important banking quarters it was believed that one reason for the decision to leave half of the payments for the certificates on deposit in this city consisted in evidences that interior banks instead of depleting their reserves to facilitate general business had been hoarding money. A telegram from Chicago said that in response to a call from the Illinois State Auditor the State banks of Chicago reported total cash holdings of more than \$100,000,000. a sum many millions in excess of the cash on hand when the statement of August 20 was made. One Chicago institution alone was reported to have on hand \$23,000,000 as compared with \$17,800,000 in August. serves, it was believed here, were impeding the business and commerce of their locali ties and of the country and ought not to be favored over banks which have accommodated their depositors and the business community generally in every way in their

Many other instances of the hoarding of money by interior banks came to light yesterday. It was reported that one of the largest banks in the remote Northwest had called in funds from smaller banks in its own State and had built up and held tight to a reserve of more than 50 per cent. The net result was that many of the smaller institutions in this region had been forced to suspend and the movement of the crops

had been practically stopped. It is understood that the general rule in regard to payments for the certificates is that every bank subscribing in the reserve cities holds itself ready to turn into the Sub-Treasury on demand one-half of its subscription. The Treasury Department may call this at any time and place it in whatever non-reserve cities it may consider to be most in need of Treasury assistance. The Department may, of course, call the remainder whenever it so desires, but it is not expected that the call will be made in the near future Meanwhile, as has been repeatedly stated the banks paying in money for the certificates will in most cases concurrently take out circulation, so that there will be no loss of circulating money to them, and with these banks putting out bank notes and receiving legal reserve money there will be but little diminution of the reserve

shown in the bank statement. The probability that the Bank of France will release money on the security of the certificates was again brought forward by some prominent bankers yesterday. In ternational bankers with Paris connections kept in touch with that phase of the situation, but up to the close of business no overtures had been made by the Bank of France. It was believed that overtures should come from the Bank of France, for the reason that the bank broke off negotiations last week on the ground that American bankers could offer no Government security. If this contention on the part of the Bank of France, it was argued, were the real reason, that institution, having full knowledge of the certificate issue, was bound to resume negotiations now. Otherwise the French bank might rest content, one prominent banker said, with the heavy purchases of French products in this country and expect these purchases to continue.

The premium on currency was a bit stiffer vesterday and the supply was less than on preceding days of the week. There were no engagements of gold for import. Through the Sub-Treasury \$284,000 was transferred to the interior as follows: New Orleans, \$240,000; Cincinnati, \$10,000; Philadelphia

OIL TRUST'S LICENSE REVOKED. Tennessee Court Rules That It Shall Not Do

Business in the State. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21 .- In the Chancery Court at Gallatin to-day, Chancellor Stout handed down a decision revoking the Standard Oil Company's license to do business in the State of Tennessee. The suit was brought under the State anti-trust law and alleged discrimination on the part of the Standard against dealers.

GET READY FOR THANKSGIVING by ordering supply of EVANS' ALE.—Ade

Freshman From Indiana Burned by a Live Wire on Which His Coat Had Failen. PRINCETCN, N J., Nov. 21.-While trying to shake his coat from an electric light wire running into a dormitory James T. Walker, Jr., of Evansville, Ind., a freshman, was

shocked to death this afternoon. Walker had climbed up an iron pole to get a coat which had dropped on the wire from a window of the building. He grasped the wire with his right hand and instantly received the full power of 2,500 volts. was two minutes before the power could be shut off, and then Walker fell to the ground. Five physicians worked over him for several hours, but in vain. His right hand was badly burned.

Walker was one of the best liked men in his class. He played right end on the freshman football team this fall, giving great promise of a career as an athlete. He was spoken of as varsity material for next year. The wire was insulated, but the insula tion was defective.

KAISER INVITED TAFT

To Visit Him in England, a Paris Newspaper Hears. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, Nov. 21.—The Berlin corresponden

of the Petit Parisien says he learns on good authority that when it became known that Mr. Taft, the American Secretary of War. intended to shorten his European journey on his way home from the Philippines and that he would not visit England, but would sail from Hamburg, the Kaiser, who is visiting in England, telegraphed him that he would be pleased if he changed his decision and visited him at Highcliffe Castle, where he is stopping in England.

WILL ALLOW VOTERS TO DECIDE.

Aspirants for Congress Will Be Absent From Home Till Primary Is Held. SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.-The first Congress district of Georgia is to see a novel race for the Democratic nomination between E. K.

Overstreet and J. W. Overstreet, cousins, the latter an ex-Congressman. Both live in Screven county. They have agreed to leave that county and not return until the white voters have held a primary and decided which shall make the race as the favorite son of Screven. Neither is to

use any money or solicit a vote. It is the desire of both to make the race without any effort to influence any voter. Both will spend their time of exile in Savan-

CARNEGIE PENSIONS IDA LEWIS.

Lighthouse Keeper and Lifesaver to Have \$30 a Month for Life. NEWPORT, Nov. 21.-Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, or Ida Lewis, as she is more popularly known, keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, at the southern end of Newport harbor, has again been honored for bravery

in saving lives during her long service as keeper of the light. It was learned to-day that Andrew Carnegie has granted her a pension of \$30 a month from his private pension fund, to be continued during her lifetime.

Glad to Be Named Among the Financial Patriots Who Unlocked Their Stores. ST. PAUL, Nov. 21,-It pleased John D. Rockefeller that the St. Paul Commercial Club should invite him to come and dine with it in recognition of his efforts in behalf of philanthropy and education, "and in particular recognition" of his "recent patriotic act in pledging his fortune for the penefit of the commercial and financial

interests of the country." In a letter of regret dated at Pocantico Hills, Mr. Rockefeller gives his wife's ill health and "the financial situation" as his

excuse for not coming, and adds: "I am grateful if I have been of service at this time, and am happy to be numbered with the multitude of patriotic men in every part of our country who have united in assisting to restore the confidence so essen-

tial to our prosperity." BULL IN A CHINA SHOP. Prof. Seligman's Picture of Roosevelt

Hastening the Crash. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman told the Columbia Graduate History Club last night that he onsidered the issue of \$100,000,000 Government notes rather an absurd piece of financiering of which the result was uncertain, As to President Roosevelt's responsibility

for the recent crash he said: "The situation when the President stepped in was like a crockery shop which was full of wares, but whose shelves were dilapidated and the wood rotten. Only a slight jar was needed to cause the collapse. The President instead of entering with slippered feet came stamping in with his heavy boots and caused the structure to fall. His entrance hastened the crash, but it was bound to happen in a few days or

FEW GLAD HANDS FOR TAGGART. Attendance at His Mysterious Democratic

Committee Meeting Will Be Small. FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 21,-Members of the Democratic national committee began to arrive this afternoon, and by noon to-morrow it is supposed that all who have accepted Taggart's invitation will be here.

No one seems to know why the committee was called. That there will be a discussion of Mr. Bryan's candidacy and of some one for second place is admitted, and there will also be talk of the next chairman of the committee. It is understood that Tom Johnson is Bryan's man, but some mem- mission whenever the public interest rebers are not certain that a single taxer would do well at the head of the committee. All admit, however, that Bryan as the Presidential nominee will have the say as to the chairman.

Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus will have representatives here and the committee will discuss their advantages

CITY MARSHAL PUT IN JAIL For Seizing Goods When the U. S. Were in Charge.

United States Marshal Henkel locked up City Marshal Abraham Herman in the City Marshal Abraham Herman in the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order signed by Judge Holt committing him for twenty-four hours for contempt. Herman is charged with removing goods from the premises of Harry Wilk, a bankrupt, after having been informed that Charles W. Littlefield had been appointed receiver in the United States Courts. The execution of judgment held by Herman as marshal had been stayed by order of the court. The execution of the commitment order has been delayed several weeks because of has been delayed several weeks because of Herman's severe illness. He will be re-

SPOONER ASSAILS ROOSEYELT

PRICE TWO CENTS.

EX-SENATOR STIRS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

Pleads for the Constitution and Rejoices in the Supreme Court-Better Not Amend the Sherman Law if the Price is to Be Federal Corporation Control.

The dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was enlivened by a speech by ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who without mentioning him by name pitched into President Roosevelt in strong fashion. Senator Spooner said that the Constitution had been all right for the country, in times of war and peace, up to the last few years.

He praised the bankers and business men of the city, saying they had done more in the financial troubles than Congress could have done. There was altogether too much general criticism of business men, he said, and corporations were here to stay, the country under the present conditions not being able to get on without them.

Senator Spooner's speech was interrupted frequently by applause. In one part of it he referred to the opinion by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas-Colorado case and Justice Brewer's name was applauded. A reference to J. Pierpont Morgan as "the uncrowned king" of the financiers got the most applause.

Senator Spooner was one of the late speakers. In part he said:

I have been so absorbed in professional duty that I come to you to-night with an informal talk upon some subjects which L.con-ceive to be of general public interest rather than a prepared speech. I do not affect to disguise the fact that there are some tend encies of later years and some heresies to my way of thinking which have given me pain-ful solicitude. I think the finest instrument, all things considered, ever conceived by the human intellect or drafted by the hand of man is the Constitution of the United States. It has seemed to me to be of waning popularity. My friend Senator Depew, I think has seen occasions when it was not popular much to rely upon it even in the Senate of the

United States. It is a chart by which our ship is to sail If she keeps in safe waters, and if it may be successfully enlarged, save it be done way pointed out by that instrument, we have departed from the safe line of governmental conduct into a realm of irresponsible government. There has not been a year was adopted which has not vindicated the ability and foresight of the men who framed it [applause], and during all those years, in time of peace and in time of war, it has een found, until within the last few years, adequate for the proper government of the people of the United States.

I do not know wherein it is now inadequate, but I do know that if it be inadequate it is only to be changed in the manner pointe out in the instrument by the fathers. They created a Government of three independent and coordinate branches-the executive,

the legislative and the judicial. * * * But within the last few years we have had a PRAISE PLEASES ROCKEFELLER. propaganda that wherever the States in the exercise of the powers not granted by them to the Federal Government, but reserved to States and to the people by the States to themselves, and the people did not exercise their reserved powers in a satisfactory and competent manner constructions of th Constitution would be found to deprive them of them. I look upon that as revolutionar; and destructive of the Government founded

by the fathers. [Applause.] Whether the States and the people of the States exercise their reserved powers as they should exercise them is, under the Constitution of the United States, to be determined only by the States and the people of the States (Applause.)

Wrongs do not leave off where they begin nor always where they end, but breed new conditions in their course. To-day nearly half a dozen States of this Union have passed acts fixing rates which may be enacted by railway carriers in interstate comme which have been assailed in the courts of the United States as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty of property without due process of law or of

the equal protection of the laws

the right to go, it being a Federal question, how are they met? They are met by in-genious schemes devised by State legislation under which on demurrer, admitting the confiscatory character of the rates, they say that you have no remedy because we have fixed it so that there are no parties whom you can sue. If that should come about there would have been for the first time in our history really a successful nullification by States of the Constitution of the United States. But thanks to the foresight of the fathers who made this Constitution it will not come about, for there is a Supreme Court of the United States. I thought we were through with

nullification. Didn't you? Well, there is a little excuse for it. Then it is proposed

outside of a State that if the State fails to

exercise its power in a manner which suits

And when complainants go to the Federal

court, where under the Constitution they have

some one constructions will be found to deprive them of their powers. One cannot very much blame the States for a little red In the interstate commerce law of 1887 was icluded a prohibition of the pooling by competitive railway carriers of freights or the earnings of freights. That was right. The old money pool and freight pool was a harm-ful thing to commerce and a harmful thing to the railroads engaged in the commerce, but Senator Platt of Connecticut, a great-statesman and one of the most faithful men who ever served this country in the Senate at Washington, tried to the best of his ability to modify that proposition so as to permi railway corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make traffic contracts reason-able in their character, to be made public, and to be subject to abrogation by the com-

quired it. I opposed that.
But, gentlemen, Senator Platt was right, and I and those who were with me, were wrong. [Applause.] Much of what is found to be objectionable in the situation of to-day would have been averted if the legislation in respect of which I speak had been enacted. Some men make mistakes and admit it. Some men never make mistakes, or if they make mistakes, never know it, but if they do know it they never admit it. [Laughter and ap-

We tried to regulate commerce another ime, and that was by the enactmen tof the Sherman Anti-Trust act. I advocated the passage of that law. That was another mistake, as it has been construed. [Laughter and applause.]

I know better now than I did then, but er expect to know as much as I thought I did then. It was not intentional, either. As Senator floar said-and I believe if you could take the testimony of the membe both Houses who voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust act, they would, with one accord, testify that it was not their intention or purpose to prohibit reasonable agreements in restraint of trade; but the Supreme Court construed it. not as declaratory of the common law which permitted contracts in reasonable restraint of trade, but on the ground that all contract